

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON POST
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Latest.

Senator John Sherman made some witty observations in his speech on taking the seat of President of the Ohio State Convention: "There would," he said, "never be room in Ohio for a boss or a leader who commands and dictates." It was evident that office seeking was the proper pursuit of mankind. But he congratulated them on the auspicious opening of the administration of J. A. Garfield. Secretary Windom, an Ohio boy, had skilfully exchanged \$500,000,000 fives and sixes to three-and-a-half-hands. The national debt was fading away like snow before the sun's sun.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, with a full bench, have decided that it is the right and duty of the Legislature now in session to elect a Senator to succeed Senator Rollins, whose term expires March 4, 1883.

There was a shuddering of crutches and fighting battles over again, at Hartford last week. There is no telling who was there or what they did. Old veterans and younger troops joined in parades and banquets which were mulitudinous and gushing with glorious reminiscences.

The trumpet of Woodin at Albany bears no uncertain sound.

We are getting to be one again.—Shoulder straps are about our streets to leave. Friday's telegram read, "Among the graduates at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in a class of 67, are Samuel H. Williamson, No. 63, and Zeb. B. Vance, No. 66, both from North Carolina. Hall future Admirals!"

The answer of Mr. Secretary of State Blaine, to the inquiry of the Irish Emigration Agent at Dundalk, whether able-bodied paupers in New York would be objected to, will be sufficiently refreshing to Americans. This "Irish Emigration Agent," who had the effrontry to propose this inquiry to the State Department, if he did, as a question involving some base for diplomatic policy, got for an answer that "poverty was not a bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but that immigration of dissolute paupers and criminals is certainly objectionable." It strikes one that, if this occurrence turns out to be a fact, our head of the Foreign Office is getting in diplomacy so that Europe will soon know what sort of emigrants the Americans want to come here.

THE VIRGINIA READJUSTERS. The ticket nominated by the Readjusters at their late convention, certainly is an absolutely clean as any ticket can be: Col. William E. Cameron, for Governor; Hon. John F. Lewis, for Lieutenant Governor; Capt. Frank S. Blair, for Attorney-General.

Cold. Cameron is a journalist by profession, a gentleman of rare qualities, and a thorough politician and fully versed in the political affairs of Virginia. There is a sort of chivalry galantry about Col. Cameron that wins favor to him on all sides, and many of his opponents are conceding that he is the strongest man that could have been nominated.

Ex-Senator Lewis is a stalwart, both as a Republican and a Readjuster, a Virginian of the highest type, whom no man dares assail, and whose personal character is as invulnerable as adamant.

Frank S. Blair is one of the most eloquent and admired young men of the Old Dominion, superb in rhetoric and invincible in logic, and a lawyer of fine abilities. "Such," says the Richmond Whig, "is the nominee upon our ticket, chosen by one of the largest, most earnest and most truly representative bodies ever convened in Virginia, and we proudly and confidently present them to Virginians as men worthy of their suffrages and well fitted to redeem us and the Commonwealth from the slough of Despond into which incompetence and perfidy have plunged us."

We trust them, and we shall.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1881.

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NUMBER 24

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

Nine-tenths of all the Republicans in North Carolina were from the very first against the bill passed by the last Democratic General Assembly called prohibition, not from any hostility to temperance, but on account of the charter of the present bill. The leaders of the party have considered the act of the legislature very carefully, and consulted together fully, and after much consideration they have come to the conclusion to oppose the bill as it is an unrepresentative measure.

The Republican State Committee convened at Raleigh on Thursday, the 9th inst., and after a full discussion of the matter the Committee instructed Dr. J. J. Mott, the Chairman, to issue an address to the people of the state setting forth the reasons why they should vote against the act prohibiting the manufacture of liquor, and prescribing who shall sell it. The address criticizes the act of the Democratic legislature in its class legislation fully, and we hope the people of the state will read the paper and consider fully the points made against this proscriptive Democratic policy.

The Republican party of the state has ever been opposed to class legislation. It has been the policy of the party to stand by Republican measures, and therefore the act of the State Committee in placing the Republican party of the state on record against this last tyranny of Democracy will be opposed by a large majority. The legislature does not prohibit the sale of liquor, but they claim the right to say who shall sell. In other words, every doctor shop and every drug store in North Carolina will be turned into a bar room. They allow professional gentlemen to sell, but will not permit the poor grocer to do the same, and while they allow it to be sold, they prohibit entirely the manufacture of liquor. In other words, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina will manufacture the liquor for the consumers in North Carolina, and thereby make the enormous profits out of it, which the citizens of North Carolina ought to be allowed to enjoy. North Carolina apples and peaches must rot on the ground, while the border states refer to above will make fortunes from their fruits. Can any man hesitate for a moment which side he will take on such an infamous measure?

We are in favor of temperance in every particular. We should be glad to see all the money spent in this state for whiskey put in schools; but when the Democratic legislature undertakes to tyrannize over the business men of North Carolina, by saying they shall not sell liquor, but that the doctors and druggists may, we are bound to raise our voices and use our influence against such infamy.

The POST will stand on the side of the oppressed, therefore we shall do all we can in an honorable way to defeat the bill.

The American is disengaged to continue the controversy with the Post, and hopes, after this, brother Canaday will concede that white Republican have rights, as well as colored—that both have right equally. A word to the wise, &c.—*Stateville American*.

We congratulate brother Drake on the good judgment displayed in the above article. That is all we ask, "that both have rights, equally," and that those rights be recognized. Now, brother Drake, we agree as we have been fighting for the same cause, we are truly gratified at the above. There is no better man than brother Drake, or one who desires to do greater justice to all than he. We take your hand, dear friend.

COTTON.

We clip from a sprightly paper published in New York, devoted to cotton news, the following relating to this state:

"The plan of incorporation for the erection of a cotton factory on the site where the Walnut Creek Mills were recently destroyed, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge G. D. Upchurch has issued permission to open books of subscription for the capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. The plan is to use both water and steam power.

"One gentleman in Wilson has already pledged himself to invest \$10,000 in the proposed new cotton factory there."

A well informed correspondent in Pitt county informs us that the increased acreage of cotton this year is fully 10 per cent. Farmers were busy at the beginning of this week chopping out their cotton.

Cotton looks very fine near Raleigh. The stand is good and the plants are vigorous and growing finely. The crop is also full of promise.

Norfolk merchants state that their advice from the parties of North

Carolina tributary to that city are to the effect that more than half of the planters are now ahead of last year with their cotton.

"A correspondent at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., writes: 'Mr. Joseph T. Pollard, one of our best and most enterprising farmers, residing three miles from town, sent to Texas last spring and purchased some extra cotton seed for which he paid thirteen dollars and fifty cents per bushel. He planted three-fourths of an acre of this cotton, leaving the stalks one foot apart and only one stalk to the hill, and picked therefrom last fall a bale of cotton weighing 43 pounds. The cotton sold in this market for one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the best grades of other cotton.'

STATE NEWS.

M. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Wilmington Star, delivered the literary address before the Wilson College Institute.

A severe hail storm passed near Tarboro on Friday last. The most severe ever known in that section; all the crops and vegetables in its path were completely destroyed.

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, President of Wake Forest College, delivered an address at the closing exercises of the Laurinburg High School. It was a very able address, but a rain came up before he had finished, and the oration was suspended. It is worth anybody's while to stand in the rain to hear so good an oration as the Reverend Doctor.

The North Carolinian: The present Rolling Stock of the Elizabeth City & New Bern Railroad Company consists of 12 locomotives built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; 75 freight cars, built at the Tredgar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., and six passenger cars, built at Wilmington. Del. The track is 46 miles long.

General M. W. Ransom delivered the Literary Address before the two Societies of the University on Wednesday, the 1st inst. His subject was the duty owed by educated young men of the state to the south, and it was treated with eloquence and ability. In the afternoon Dr. Harrison preached the Baccalaureate Sermon from John 12th chapter and 32d verse: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The sermon was profound and interesting, treating of the different forms of thisism in a learned and liberal manner.

Statesville American: Thursday of this week, a statue erected to the memory of the late Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, in Oak Grove Cemetery, at Raleigh, by the students who read law under him, will be unveiled to the public. Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Mary Davis, daughter of the Chief Justice, and his grand-daughter, Miss Maggie Davis, have gone down and will be present on the occasion. The testimonial will be most worthily bestowed; but his legal reputation will prove enduring than granite or marble.

The town of Statesville has got a new Steam Fire Engine, called the "Statesville," which was drawn through the streets to the music of Bands and the delight of everybody.

The Roanoke News, (dem.), It is conceded that Cameron was the strongest candidate for Governor that the Virginia Readjusters could nominate. He is personally very popular and has many friends. It is also thought that the administration can be induced to help the ticket, though this is denied by some. —Judge W. A. Moore was in our office on Tuesday and gave us a description of the Paramount case at Cheraw, S. C., last week. He said that it was a hard fought case, the whole town being in great excitement. He is reported as saying that Paramount was indicted on "trumped up" charges, but says that he said nothing of the kind, but that he was only indicted and convicted of soliciting another to poison a well. He said nothing disrespectful of the gentlemen supposed to be engaged in the prosecution.

The Fayetteville Examiner gives the following curious account of a boy orator, 12 years old, named Harry Shannon, and is, indeed, a wonder, for he is a fine orator, and possessed considerable oratorical power; still we think that he is more of a declaimer than an orator in the true sense of that word. He is especially fine in the rendition of invective, but his powers of pathos and feeling are by no means of the highest order. His delivery is fine, his manner is easy, and his gestures are full of grace and elegance, but with all, there is some great essential of oratory wanting. If we accept literally Cicero's definition that ACTION is oratory, then we must justly place him in the ranks of the finest orators of our country, for he is the very impersonation of grace itself, and we believe that it is this, which so charms and delights the hearer, for he certainly never thrills one by his recitations.

PENDER COUNTY MATTERS.—The Board of Health, the Board of County Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Board of Magistrates of Pender county, met at Burgaw on Monday last.

Dr. Geo. F. Lucas was elected President of the Board of Health, and Dr. W. T. Ennett, Secretary and Superintendent. Dr. E. Porter declined a nomination as President. Dr. J. C. Broadhurst was elected Captain, and Rev. J. S. Black County Superintendent of Public Schools.

CITY & ITEMS.

Chief Jackson's Bar, South Navy Tobacco.

There were no interments in Bellview Cemetery this week.

There were four interments in Pine Forest Cemetery during the week, two adults and two children.

We had the pleasure of meeting, on our recent visit to Goldsboro, Mr. Geo. T. Wasson, the able editor of the Star.

O. Hubbs, M. C., we met at Raleigh. Congressman Hubbs is looking well and solid. He is one of the best fellows in the state.

Among the notaries public appointed by the Governor on Thursday are Messrs. S. N. Camou and E. G. Barker of this city.

There were four marriage licenses issued by the Register of Deeds this week, one to a white and three to colored couples.

There were three interments in Oakdale this week, one adult and two children; one of the last named was brought here for interment.

The Star of Zion comes to us this week in mourning at the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Clinton, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 24th of May, 1881.

Mt. Nebo Lodge of F. & A. Y. M. will celebrate St. John's Anniversary, 24th of June, by a parade through Wilmington, and public installation or officers at the Opera House. Address by Rev. James W. Telfair, P. D. G. M.

The Rev. George Patterson, D. D., will preach and administer the Holy Communion in St. Mark's Church on Sunday morning, June 12th, being Trinity Sunday. Services commencing at 11 o'clock. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Hillhouse Buel, D. D. will preach in the above church. Services commencing at 6 p. m. A cordial invitation is respectfully extended to all. Seats free.

Quite an unfortunate accident happened at the livery stable of Capt. T. J. Southerland, Thursday morning last, which, however, did not result as seriously as it might have done. A portion of the loft of the stable gave way, precipitating about eight hundred bushels of grain and feed to the floor below, badly damaging two or three vehicles, but fortunately not resulting in any loss of life to man or beast. Probable loss about \$400.

CAUGHT HIM.—A white man by the name of Alfred Thompson, who hauls from Columbus county, was arrested here Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, under a capias issued from the Superior Court of Columbus county. Four or five months ago warrants were issued in Columbus for Thompson's arrest, on the charge of several larcenies committed in that county, but the man got wind of them and escaped and came to this city.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, who, though he stays mostly in Washington, actually maintains his residence in Wilmington, dropped down upon us the other evening, and almost before we knew it, stole away on the early northward train, carrying with him one of the fair daughters of the Cape Fear. So the next was read, "At the residence of the bride's father," and other words following it were many cordial wishes for the happiness of General Allan Rutherford and the former Miss Julia Adella Neff, now his wife.

ENTERPRISE—Goldsboro, N. C., a flourishing little city on the Weldon road, is one of the most ENTERPRISING places in North Carolina. All the people are ENTERPRISING, both white and colored. And at last there has been another "ENTERPRISE" started, it is a very handsom ENTERPRISE too, and we hope the proprietor of this new ENTERPRISE may reap splendid dividends from his investment.

Those who desire to invest in this new ENTERPRISE may apply to the proprietors of the ENTERPRISE, both white and colored. And at last there has been another "ENTERPRISE" started, it is a very handsom ENTERPRISE too, and we hope the proprietor of this new ENTERPRISE may reap splendid dividends from his investment.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Howard left for Raleigh on last Wednesday morning with the following prisoners, convicted at the late term of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the terms and offences specified:

P. W. Smith, larceny, 5 years.

David Young, larceny, 4 years.

Francis Medway, forgery, 5 years.

Richard Walters, false pretenses, 2 years.

James P. Spain, false pretenses, 2 years.

John W. Barnes shipped from this city Tuesday 78 barrels of cucumbers to the northern markets.

Hon. M. W. Ranson will accept our thanks for the speech of Senator Coke at Point Gowen on Wednesday last. The committee called upon Prof. K. of this city to speak; which he finally did. He told his hearers that he sometimes took a drink, as fact he was rather fond of one, and after he took one drink it made him feel like another man, and then he always had to treat the other man. He says he was invited by at least a dozen different men to take larger within as many minutes; in fact, he says, for the purpose of obtaining good drinking, prohibition picnics are placed to visitors of Jacques, our state, and

the members of the police force and a large number of the tax-payers of the city, for the purpose of presenting to the Board a petition from the said force for an increase in their pay. He stated that he was not a paid advocate, but came at the request of the petitioners.

On motion, the petition was referred to the Finance Committee, to confer with the Board of Audit and Finance, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

From the Editor.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much restorative value as the Hop Bitter.

Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheap and best remedy is Hop Bitter. Fine courage of prevention is worth a dozen of cure. Don't wait until you are ill.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last Monday night. All the members of the Board present; Mayor Smith presiding.

In the matter of uniforms for the police force, the Finance Committee was granted further time.

Certain condemned fire hose was reported sold, and the amount realized—\$25—was ordered to be credited to the Fire Department.

The committees on Fire Department was granted further time on the matter of a first alarm bell. The adverse report of the same committee on the question of a telephone fire-alarm was adopted.

The report of the committee on Police, recommending the reappointment of the police force, as now constituted, including jailors, was adopted.

The Sanitary committee was granted further time.

The petition of certain butchers, regarding the weighing of beef cattle, reported adversely from the committee was disapproved, being contrary to law.

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The petition of certain butchers

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861.

The President sometimes talks out in meeting. He lays the whole blame for the present trouble in the party upon Conkling. Blaine did not dictate Robertson's appointment at all.

General Sherman in his address at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, skinned Jeff. Davis, for his statements about him in his book entitled the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy."

The vote at Albany on the 8th stood Conkling 34, all Administration 71. Mr. Russell, in changing his vote from Conkling, said: "I regarded Mr. Conkling as an ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair minded person, that nine-tenths of the Republicans are opposed to the return of the late Senators.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, has been unanimously re-nominated for re-election. The platform endorses Garfield, and congratulates Gov. Foster on refunding the state debt in 3½%. There is a temperance plank in the platform, as follows:

Resolved, That public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the constitution of the state, relative to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as shall leave the whole matter to the legislature.

Ex-Senator Platt, the faithful ally of ex-Senator Conkling, was caught in the headquarters of the United States Express Office, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and told a great deal of truth in a brief time. He said Gen. Grant was going directly to Albany to "assist in a quiet way only." "What do you think of your prospects now?" asked an inquiring friend. Answered the truthful Platt, "They are good, in fact, were never better. It may be a long deadlock but we will finally succeed, or else two Democrats will be elected." That ought to be incorporated in the improved Conkling platform.

Section 4,196 of the laws governing the Steamboat Inspection Service provides that all collectors or other chief officers of customs, in addition to the Steamboat Inspectors within the several districts, shall enforce the provisions of the laws against all steamers arriving at and departing from their respective ports. A circular letter will be issued soon by the Treasury Department calling attention to the section, and requesting customs officers during the excursion season to give special attention to the matter of overcrowding passenger steamboats, and to report each and every case of the kind direct to the Department.

Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners of New York, against the American Sugar Refinery of Chicago. The defendants, it is claimed, are engaged in the business of adulterating sugars, and are in the habit of buying complainants' brands, mixing them with glucose and other deleterious substances, and then repacking the mixture in the original packages, and selling it as a fine article. The complainants ask for an injunction to prevent the defendant from mixing, coloring, straining or powdering their sugar with any other ingredient or material for the purpose of gain or profit, or from selling or offering such mixture or compound for sale.

THE POST.

The Post is now in its 13th year; for ten years it has been under its present management. We have always tried to make it reliable in every sense of the word. Being stalwart in our Republicanism, we have made the Post so in its editorials, believing it to be the party that can best conduct the affairs of the government with honor, integrity and purity—the party that saved the Union from being split asunder can best continue it safely. A friend is more apt to watch a patient and administer the proper remedies, according to the physicians' directions than an enemy; therefore the men who conducted the war to a successful conclusion, in favor of the government, are its best friends. And again, the Republican party is the party which declared in favor of negro suffrage—equal rights before the law and at the ballot box, for all men, regardless of color. Being in favor of this declaration of principles we joined that party, and have at all times labored to the end of a full and complete accomplishment of these declarations. And we shall continue to work for the elevation of the colored citizens as long as we are able to speak or write, and we pray God that our labors will be crowned with success.

The Hon. Mark Alexander, who was a Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1834, is still living in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, at the age of ninety years, and is about to celebrate his golden wedding, his wife being twenty years younger.

the parties who were interested in its behalf made a square and many fight; therefore we desire those who are fighting for equal rights for the colored people to cease not in their efforts simply because certain men have given the cause the cold shoulder. Never turn back is our motto. If you fail once, then try again, you are bound to win in the end. "Trice armed is he whose cause is just."

Whenever the Republican party ceases to be the party of equality to all as well as the party of progress, it will fail to control the country. The citizens of the United States are a progressive people, and they will never trust any party of Bourbon ideas. They will leave the Republican party in the shade as the Democratic party has been left for many years, whenever Republican principles cease to be enforced by the leaders of the party. We had rather belong to the party of justice, and be in the minority, than to belong to a party that will not do equal justice to all, regardless of color, and to the majority.

NORTH CAROLINA AS MANUFACTURING STATE,

No state can expect to be wealthy without fostering the manufacturing interests within its borders. It has been the policy of the people of the state, through their representatives in the General Assembly, to tax money invested to such an extent that it has been, and is to-day, impossible to get foreign capital invested in manufacturing in North Carolina, notwithstanding the superior natural advantages for making large dividends. The water power in the state is as good, if not better than in any other part of the United States, and it is not simply in one locality, but all over the state it is so. In case the steam power should be preferred fuel is cheap, in fact it will cost less to run machinery, in North Carolina, by steam, than any where else in the known world.

Wood can be purchased for \$1.25 per cord, and the coal beds in Moore, Randolph and other surrounding counties would run the machinery of the United States for the next ten years.

The cotton can be purchased in the state and manufactured into cloth without any very great expense for freight. Iron can be found in the greatest quantities, and experts pronounce the North Carolina iron the finest in this country, easy of access and convenient to transportation—Woods in great variety can be found, Hickory, gum, dogwood, maple, ash, cypress, juniper, cedar, holly, oak of all kinds, live oak, red oak, white oak, water oak and blackjack oak, and pine of all kinds can be found in the very greatest quantity in the state. Chestnut is also plentiful, and walnut of the very finest quality. In fact there are millions of money in different woods in the state.

Brick business: Some of the very best clay in the country is in North Carolina, and yet the people are ordering their brick from northern states.

Stone quarries: The granite is exceedingly plentiful in the state, of the very finest and most substantial qualities.

Marble can be found in abundance in the state, and quarried remarkably cheap.

Cotton seed: There is enough cotton seed thrown away every year to make the state one of the wealthiest in the Union. There can be the very finest and most useful oil manufactured from cotton seed, and yet they are wasted.

The manufacture of paper alone ought to make our people rich. We have the material right here in such quantities that there could be no competition for years. North Carolina newspapers alone pay at least \$150,000 per annum for paper, nine-tenths of which is manufactured out of the state.

CONKLING'S CHANGE OF BASE.

Finding that not a majority of the New York legislature went absolutely on their knees before him, Mr. Conkling now proposes, by combining with the Democrats, to go before the people and secure a legislature, which will return him and Platt to the Senate, at the election next fall. He is going to ask the people to endorse an act of omission, which was not committed in a corner. He deliberately walks to a trial, probably to be followed by an execution, "with all his imperfections on his head."

A public magistrate, which shocked

the moral sense of a great population, now comes up asking an endorsement of them. There would be no mistake in this.

Mr. Conkling, in blind rage, at the appointment of

Judge Robertson to the Collectorship

of New York, contrary to his belief,

deliberately squandered the Republican

majority of the Senate, remorselessly

putting it past 22 Administration and

placing the rights of a people in jeopardy, and very boldly taking measures

which will force the military issue as

to the propriety of his project into

canvass of next autumn as the main, if

not the only, issue, this is the hideous

spectacle to which the people of New

York are to be invited. There is no mystery or cloudiness in the public brain concerning that humiliation and disgrace which has enveloped these two

Senators. The verdict is already rendered and the judgment entered and the sentence read.

This public humiliation struck the

GOV. BELL'S INAUGURAL.

The State of New Hampshire is small in territory, about a ninth as large as this state, and with a population not much more than a fourth as large as this. When the war closed the debt incurred in consequence of the war was more than \$500,000. Gov. Bell, the newly elected Governor of that state, thus buoyantly uttered the first words of his inaugural message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is cause for congratulation that we enter on our official duties in a time of general prosperity. Although the debt entailed upon the country by the Southern Rebellion still weighs heavily, yet we can bear it without serious distress in the present improved condition of business, especially in view of the fact that the burden is daily diminishing. The policy of our country and of the several subdivisions thereof in providing for the gradual extinction of their respective indebtedness, is as wise, as it is astonishing to the rest of the world.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the financial business of the state has been well conducted. The debt has been reduced, in the past year, by the sum of \$139,506.10, which leaves the present net liabilities of the state, of every description,—including funded and floating debt and all trust funds, as \$2,872,770.05.

Of this amount \$450,000 of the funded debt will become due September 1, 1881, and if the policy of payment is to be continued, it may be advisable to begin at once the preparations for meeting it. The annual state tax for several years past has been \$400,000; and from that sum, besides paying the ordinary expenses of the state government and the interest on the debt, about \$100,000 has been applied, on the average, each year to the discharge of the principal of the debt. It is the opinion of the State Treasurer that if the state tax for the coming two years is increased to the sum of \$500,000 per year, the treasury will be in a condition to cancel the debt of \$450,000, when the bonds shall mature, in 1884. This course is recommended by the Treasurer, and I fully concur in the recommendation.

He adds that the number of depositors in the Savings Banks of that state is 96,881, and the total amount of deposits is \$3,097,734.17, being an increase of \$3,883,126.76 during the fiscal year of 1880.

The amount of deposits

were promptly delivered, and were paid for in the usual manner upon vouchers properly received and certified.

Mr. Upton says that he feels not the slightest apprehension that anything has been found or will be discovered reflecting in any way upon him.

At the same time he feels annoyed that after nearly twenty years of public service, during which time he has held unaccused some of the most confidential and important trusts of the government, he should now be subject to accusations that he has been guilty of wrong doing in the purchase of soap, mouse-traps and scrubbing brushes.

On being asked by a correspondent to what motive he attributed the persistent repetition of the unfavorable rumors in regard to himself, Mr. Upton replied: "I attribute them to the malicious inventions of a horde of of- fice-seekers and claim agents who are always hanging around the steps of the Treasury ready to blast the character of any man who, as they think, stands between them and an office or a fraudulent tradition."

"Your majesty wears light pants, I perceive."

"As you see," replied the emperor.

"Is that correct?"

"Precisely," exclaimed the conspirator, "but it's the custom for wearers of light pants at picnics to sit down on a pie."

"Is it vitally necessary that it should be a blackberry pie?" said the Dictator of all the Russians, dividing his coat with a scimitar, gloomily.

"Absolutely, sir, it is a matter of tradition."

"Then let a pie be produced."

This was instantly done, the great American cemetery crowding being placed on a stump in front of the Czar.

"Squat!" roared the autocrat, suddenly whipping out his revolver.

The miserable wretch sat down with a groan, and instantly after vanished into the air, leaving the pie. The pie had been foisted with nitro-glycerine.

"I knew it," muttered the emperor, and calling together the privy council with a dog whistle, he took the next car for the Czar, gloomily.

"Absolutely, sir, it is a matter of tradition."

"Then let a pie be produced."

All this was solid between Wilming- ton and Washington, and here's Palms!

Palm Sleepers attached to

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Agent.

A. POPE, P. D. & T. Agent.

May 22.

LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH.

3:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connection with Petersburg, departs at 10:30 A. M.

11:50 A. M., Through Mail daily, connects with Petersburg, departs at 10:30 A. M.

Arrive at Aiken, S. C., 12:30 P. M.

Leave Aiken at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Columbia at 2:30 P. M.

Leave Columbia at 3:30 P. M.

Arrive at Greenville at 4:30 P. M.

Leave Greenville at 5:30 P. M.

Arrive at Spartanburg at 6:30 P. M.

Leave Spartanburg at 7:30 P. M.

Arrive at Greenville at 8:30 P. M.

Leave Greenville at 9:30 P. M.

Arrive at Spartanburg at 10:30 P. M.

Leave Spartanburg at 11:30 P. M.

Arrive at Greenville at 12:30 A. M.

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Leave Greenville at 5:30 A. M.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session last Monday afternoon. Present: Chairman Bigg and Commissioners Moore, Worth, Montgomery and Pierce.

It was ordered by the Board that the Clerk notify the supervisor of public roads in Casp. Fear township that the road leading from Hilton Ferry to the Pender county line, known as the "Nigger Head Road," has been declared a public road in accordance with law.

The computing of the tax books for 1881 was awarded to Col. O. Burr at \$500.

The Treasurer presented his monthly report as follows: General fund showing balance on hand, \$28,966; special fund, showing balance on hand, \$589 89, and surrendered one coupon of \$3 which was destroyed by the Board.—Educational report, showing balance on hand, \$8,782 88.

The Register submitted his monthly report and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for \$15.30.

A petition from Richard H. Lewis, Secretary of the Caswell Memorial Association, asking for a donation from this county, was received and laid upon the table.

A letter from Mr. H. A. Gudger, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, in reference to a little blind boy of this county, now in the asylum, was received.

Mr. Jesse B. Hayes was appointed a student to the University of North Carolina from this county.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board then resolved themselves into a Board of Education and adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

The store of Messrs. Wescott & Bro. at the rock quarry, near the Northeast river, in Pender county, was broken open on Sunday and robbed of money and checks to the amount of seventy-five dollars. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

JOINT MEETINGS.—The Board of Magistrates and Board of Education met in joint session Monday morning, Justice Jno. S. James presiding, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Messrs. A. R. Black and Irredell Johnson were put in nomination.

Col. John L. Cantwell and Roger Moore were appointed tellers.

A ballot was had and Mr. Johnson was declared elected, he having received a majority of the votes cast.

The meeting then adjourned.

Upon the adjournment of the joint meeting of the Board of Education and Board of Magistrates a joint meeting of the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Magistrates was held, Justice John S. James presiding. Chairman Bigg, of the Board of Commissioners, explained the object of the meeting, which was the settlement of a line between the lands of the county near Little Bridge and those of Mr. Jno. F. Garrell. The decision of the Board of County Commissioners relative to the said line was endorsed.

The County Commissioners were authorized to put a lin on the Poor House, and were also authorized to build a wing, at an expense not to exceed \$2,500, on the east side of the Courthouse building, and to have a fire-proof vault built in the wing, in which will be kept the records of the property.

A Story of Disraeli.

They say that the large bunch of hot house flowers which arrived from a distance on the night before the interview was sent by a fair and persevering enemy, with whom old Lord Beaconsfield had been compelled to maintain a continued warfare ever since he was first known to her as young Disraeli.

The lady was young, too, at that time, and very fair. Her husband was Disraeli's most intimate friend, and she knew that his advice had always been to forgo the marriage in consequence of her well known high spirit and uncertain temper. But what man in love ever listened to a friend's advice? The pair were married and started for their Continental honeymoon according to custom. On their return Disraeli paid a visit to his friend at the beautiful mansion he had hired at the instigation of his bride—a house beyond the means he then had at command as a beginner in the literary career of which he lived to see me a while the leading star.

To a close observer like Disraeli it was soon easy to perceive that all had not gone quite so merrily as the marriage bells which had so lately chimed for the wedding, and by degrees the great author unbared to his friend a tale of woes founded on facts of temper too terrible to relate, to which Disraeli the bachelor could see no remedy but a speedy separation, expressing his conviction that his friend had fallen into trouble, and that the sooner he could manage to get out of it the

better. He made him remember that domestic trouble from his wife's temperament would soon destroy his literary talent and that, after a brilliant debut, he would sink to nothing, and that from what he had already heard, he should think there would be found sufficient motive for separation, and that he would do him justice if he plea by every means in his power. "I shall never be able to propose such a step," moaned the husband in a despairing tone. "Oh, leave her to me; let me talk to her," said Disraeli confidently. "I have never yet been defeated by any woman."

At this moment the folding doors of the drawing-room burst open with wrath, and before the speaker stood the enraged wife in her nightgown, with her hair dishevelled and a dangerous fire in her eyes. The room adjoining was her bedroom. She had heard every word of the conversation, and rushing upon the enemy, and seizing the back of the chair on which he was seated drew it from under him as the most expeditious way of inducing him to obey the mute summons to depart, only indicated by pointing with her finger to the door; she was suffocated with rage and could not utter a syllable. The intruder, on his side, was completely overcome by astonishment that a silent companion transformed for a moment, he made one bound toward the door and vanished without the utterance of a single word.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO MY PATRONS.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND MY ARRANGEMENTS ENABLE ME TO RECEIVE NEW ARRIVALS OF STYLES, OF THE BEST MAKE, WEEKLY.

MY STOCK WILL TELL IN THE FUTURE AS IT HAS IN THE PAST.

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

MY SCHOOL SHOES CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE.

REMEMBER THE NEW SIGN OF THE SHOW-CASE.

NEXT WEEK I WILL GIVE YOU SOME OF MY POPULAR PRICES; NO TIME THIS WEEK.

RESPECTFULLY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO MY PATRONS.

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPOTMS OF WORMS.

DR. C. MC LANE'S

CELEBRATED AMERICAN

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

DR. C. MC LANE'S

CELEBRATED AMERICAN

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

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WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

DR. C. MC LANE'S

CELEBRATED AMERICAN

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N.C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1881.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By the Anti Prohibition Convention,

Convened in Raleigh, June 1st,

1881.

It often happens, in the march of progress, among enlightened nations, that the attention of a community is aroused to the existence of some great evil in its midst. A recognition of the evil begins to find its remedy. Agitation ensues; measures of reform are hastily projected, and experiments in legislation are proposed for the suppression or limitation of the evil.

Of all the problems that thus seize upon the public mind periodically and thrust their claims for solution upon civilization and the spirit of progress, none is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which is involved in what is commonly known as the "Temperance Question."

The people of the state of North Carolina have been suddenly and rudely plunged into consideration of this perplexing problem, while a specious, ready-made, legal solution is held out for their adoption, the promoters of which give currency to such promises of happy results, such prophecies of good obtainable, as most readily appeal to those emotions of generosity, charity and morality characteristic of a high civilization. A new alliance between Church and State is proposed, and Christian organizations, grown numerous and powerful in a civilized land, are demanding legislative control of the public conscience.

The gravity of the subject requires that it should not be handled lightly, but considered with a calm and even mind, and every step of attempted reformation based on truth and right reason. Great dangers must be met by great prudence—not by headlong impulse—for errors that enhance the ills we seek to cure grow from blunders into crimes.

History shows on every page of its record that with growth of power the Church comes often to demand state assistance to enforce its teachings, pleading always a good to be gained, a truth to be sustained by civil enactment. And just as often, too, it shows that such alliances are fruitful only in evil to the Church, to religious sentiment and the cause of morality, while through them weakness and demoralization creeps upon the state to cumber the very heart of government and sow beneath its foundations the seeds of corruption and decay.

Legislative edicts free from the entanglements of false alliances, free from taint of prejudice or suspicion of jobbery, instinct with the wisdom of true statescraft and responsive to the practical demands of society alone should have the support of the judicious, acting in such a cause. They must not rest in the emotions and prejudices of good, though unthoughtful people, but appeal to the common sense of thinking and reasonable men; they must not deal falsely with scripture; they must not defy the mandates of science, they must not ignore the lessons of history. Obnoxious to these plain first principles of a wise public policy, they are worse than useless, and their enactments a return to false systems that shackle us in slavery to new abuses without enfranchising us from the dominion of the old!

We hold the interests of truth, morality, religion and a high standard of public policy to be opposed to the usual forms of prohibitory legislation. We hold that the errors, inaccuracies, inefficiencies and existing evils common to this form of legislation are glaringly exemplified in that special enactment known as the Prohibition Act, now under consideration by our people.

The certainty of aggravating evils sought to be cured, while engendering, multiplying and fostering new and greater wrongs is found in its false theories and pernicious methods.

A just and fair treatment of the question is safest at first because it must come at last. Those who would obstruct this treatment by a blind and tenacious adherence to so-called systems of reform, false in theory, fanatical in methods, incapable of beneficial results and fruitful in negative evils, are before God and man, chargeable with the grave responsibility of seeking extension of the ills they deplore and assisting to spread a curse they themselves declare threatens to sap the foundations of morality and decency, end, if not checked, to overthrow the social fabric of civilization itself.

And, therefore, we hold that the rejection of the act by the electors at the polls is the first great step in the cause of temperance reform possible to the people of North Carolina.

Atlanta *Ministerial Advocate*, Grady, of the Atlanta Committee recently met F. H. Blalock, one of the most prominent Democrats of North Carolina, who said: "It is no use to deny the truth of facts as demonstrable as these. Judge Torrey has related, what we had better do is to correct them, and to show that they were exceptional in the past and will be impossible in the future."

The annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina will meet in Statesville, Thursday evening, June 16th. A large attendance is expected.

The following degrees were conferred by the University of North Carolina: L.L.D., conferred upon the Right Rev. Bishop Greene, of Mississippi; Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D. of Davidson College; Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of the Supreme Court, and General M. W. Ransom. The degree of D. D. is conferred on Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, of Winston, and Rev. Joseph H. Fay, of St. Louis. Ph. D. (*causes honoris*) upon Dr. P. M. Deems, of New York, Master of Arts (in course) upon Rev. Robt. W. Boyd, W. C. Rancher, Esq., and C. A. Cooke, Esq.

Eggs \$50.00 per Dozen.

The *Galveston News* supplies a racy item about Jay Gould, and his companions, who, while journeying between Galveston and Austin in Texas, stopped at a farm house along the line of one of his railroads to get some fresh eggs and milk. The person who furnished the refreshments demanded \$50.00 per dozen for his eggs. Jay Gould pleasantly remarked that "eggs must be scarce, to ask that much for them." The greedy host, who was bound to improve his first, last and only opportunity to fleece such wealthy guests, replied, "There are plenty of eggs here; but sellers like you, that can afford to pay such prices are scarce. That's why eggs are \$50.00 a dozen on this joyous occasion!" A two bushel basket of eggs at that price would just about consume half a second of Gould's income; but we would not advise the avaricious eggster to make an application for an annual pass to all or any of his lines of railroads.—*Lacrosse Republican.*

Method of calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the convention of June 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, to nominate for the next National Convention, in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention."

Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce, within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for that convention to conform therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to the officers of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,
GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Sec.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1884, shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district.

The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention.

Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote, that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, a fraction of over one-half number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting.

The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committees at Washington, D. C.

The Hon. Mark Alexander, who was a Representative in Congress from 1870 to 1880, is still living in Middlesex county, Virginia, at the age of ninety years, and is shown to be in excellent health, his wife being twenty years younger.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan, \$2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins, 3,200,000
Geo. W. Swanson, 6,666,000
Wm. Johnson, 2,000,000
E. Belo, 1,440,000
P. Mallett, 500,000
J. B. Stubbs, 450,000

Total, \$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan, \$2,000,000
A. J. Jones, 1,500,000

Total, \$3,500,000

For every dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—

May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.

May 27, Friday, p.m., St. Mark's, Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, a.m., St. James', Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, p.m., St. Paul's, Wilmington.

May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.

June 1, Wednesday, Faison.

June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.

June 17, Friday, Wilson.

June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.

June 20, Monday, Halifax.

June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st., April 23-24
Wilmington, Front st., April 30, May 1

Smithville, May 7-8

Brunswick, at Zion, May 14-15

Topsail, at Herring's Chapel, May 21-22

Onslow, at Gum Branch, May 28-29

Clinton, June 4-5

Cokebury, June 11-12

Coharie, June 18-19

L. S. BURKEHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

JUNE 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported at 31 cents at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.75 for Strained and \$1.80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market firm at \$1.90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, closing strong.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " " "
S. Good Ordinary, 9 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 10½ " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 210 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 354 casks

Rosin, 1448 bbls

Tar, 196 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 215 bbls

June 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was very firm, with sales as offered at \$1.70 for Strained and \$1.75 for Good Strained, an advance of 5 cents on each grade since last reports.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 210 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 213 casks

Rosin, 514 bbls

Tar, 82 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 250 bbls

June 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was very firm, with sales as offered at \$1.70 for Strained and \$1.75 for Good Strained, an advance of 5 cents on each grade since last reports.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " " "
S. Good Ordinary, 9 " " "
Low Middling, 9½ " " "
Middling, 10½ " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 210 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 208 casks

Rosin, 582 bbls

Tar, 2 " " "

Crude Turpentine, 202 " " "

June 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 36 cents per gallon, with sales of 200 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market continues very firm, with sales as offered at \$1.70 for Strained and \$1.75 for Good Strained.